BUTLER, Aug. 21 .- The Standard Oil Compast, which owns or controls the miles upon miles of pice lines which wind in and out of the Peansylvania, New York, and Ohio off fields. peansylvania, and the control of middle and atrotch serpent-like across the country to get York, Philade:phia, Baitimore, and Cleveland, is engaged in its old occupation of fight-

ing a competitor.
For several years the Standard had a strong rival in the Tidewater Pipe Company, Hmited. The pipes of the new corporation were laid in every section of the great Bradford basin, and extended to the oil pools in Warren and Forest counties. The Tidowater never obtained a good held in the lower oil country, which, until quite recently, was controlled absolutely by the Standard. After the Tidewater had got a footing in the Bradford field, a pipe line to the seaboard was a necessity. Then began a long and protracted struggle for the right of way. At every point the Tidewater agents were met by the emissaries of the Standard. Farmers who lived along the proposed pipe line route were approached by well-dressed men, who asked for the privilege of paying a high price for crossing their land.

The verbal contract made with a Tidewater agest in the morning was generally broken by night through the persuasion of Standard arents. Hundreds of acres of worthless land were thus purchased by the Standard at an anormous cost. Couriers from both parties scoured the country, stopping at every farm This is a sample conversation :

"I represent a rich and powerful company. We want to lay an iron pipe line through your clover meadow. We will not harm the crop, and we only want a space about three feet wide. Oil will be run through the pipes. Do not promise the privilege to another man, who will probably follow me," All right, stranger. I'll keep the clover

meadow for you."

Later, a Standard scout rode up to the door. "Say, friend, what will you take for your clover meadow?"
"I've just promised it to a feller who only

wants to use a narrow strip of it, alongside the feace. Sorry I can't lot you have it."
"Nonsense; that fellow was a fraud. The

oil will leak through the pipe and spoil your crops, and then the escaping oil may run under your house. If it does you are liable to be burned up in your bed. I will buy your strip of land and pay well for it. I don' .want to lay a

burned up in your oso. I will buy your strip of land and pay well for it. I don' want to lay a pipe line, either. Well, here is \$50 to bind the bargain. Good-day."

Thus checked but not dismayed, the opposition worked its way along. Where the iron line becomes serpentine and dodges away from the roadside there the Standard has made one of its successful moves. In consequence, the Tidewater line is several miles longer than it would have been had it been laid out according to the plans of its projectore. Sometimes, however, the Tidewater got the best of its enemy.

Near Milton, Pa., the line crosses under a long railroad cuivert. The railroad authorities sided with the monopoly and forbade the new pipe line trospassing on its property. For weeks both factions kept a large force of men on the ground. Every effort to lay the pipe was frustrated. A Tidewater engineer measured the distance with his practised eye. The pipe was laid up to within forty lect of each side of the cuivert. One night rain fell interents. In the morning the Standard men wanted the village constable to hire a man to tick them around the block. During the night the enemy had captured the cuivert. While stem was at its height leight horses, drawing two extraordinarily long wagons, arrived on the scene. The pipes which were screwed ingleer were dumped on the ground, and in filteen minutes connections were made.

The Tidewater Pipe Company did not sucon the scene. The pipes which were screwed together were dumped on the ground, and in fifteen minutes connections were made.

The Tidewater Pipe Company did not succeed is reaching the seaboard. The line ends at Tamanend, about sixty miles from the coast, where the oil is transferred to tank cars and shipped to Phinadelphia. About a year age, when nobody expected such a move, the Tidewater and the Standard, which had all along been at swor o' points, agreed to agree. Some sor, of a pooling arrangument was entered into by which the Standard practically secured control, thus disposing of a powerfur rival. Although two sets of officers are maintained, the workings of both are under the official eye and supervision of Napal-on Hockefeiler.

both are under the official eye and supervision of Napoleon Rockefeiler.

The Standard's new foe is the Pittsburgh pipe line, which has boidly invaded its domains in the rich and gushing Thorn Crock territory. The men who organized and who head the opposition are Holdship & Irwin and D. P. Reighard of Pittsburgh. Behind them is a large array of capital, so that the concern financially is solid. Holdship & Irwin own a big relinery in Pittsburgh, and are anti-Standard to the back bone. They were not always independents. For a term of years they were part and parcel of the Standard organization. A few months ago their lease with the Standard expired. Since then they have fought the monopoly tooth and nail and are causing it a great deal of trouble. In a silent way they obtained a footing in the then becoming Them. obtained a footing in the then booming Thorn Creek field. At first they controlled only a few miles of pipe, but as time grew apace their line and oatronage were extended. The National Transit Company was plainly annoyed by the efforts of its rivals to get away its customors. One by one dissatisfied producers cut off their connections with the Standard and coupled on to the opposition line.

connections with the Standard and coupled on to the opposition line.

The master stroke of the Pittsburgh pipe lines was the acquisition of Thomas W. Philips, one of the heaviest producers in Butbrown, Mr. Philips owns soventy production in the Standard S

has sixteen wells at St. Joe, ten miles distant from the present berminaus of the Pittsburgh line. The company is now buildings fine to connect with these wells. To reach St. Joe it will be necessary to cross the road on the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad. When the pipe layers attempted to cross the road on Wednesday they were met by a party of railroad bands who drove them back, and threatened to destroy the pipe as fast as laid. At present the Pittsburgh and Western controls the old irraffle of the St. Joe diarriet. If the pipe line enters the fleed it will uttimately destroy the old business of the railroad. The West Ponnsylvania Railroad, which has built as adding for the Pittsburgh ine at Herman station, unlike the Pittsburgh ine at Herman station, unlike the Pittsburgh and Western, is in a position to reach the refineries without transferring the oil from the cars into river barges. The Pittsburgh pipe lines, noting this advantage, are doing all in their power to build up the traffic of the West Pennsylvania. As a natural result the Pittsburgh and Western is unwilling to help its rival by sacrificing its own large interests. The pipe line people feel confident that they will yet carry the day.

Mr. Phillips admirs that he likes the individual members of the Standard, but says he cannot stounch their business methods. In his opinion the Standard somessas the great oll industry altogether too hard for its uture welfare. Two motives induced him to patronize the new line. He wanted a better price for his oil, and this could only be accured through competition, which he has encouraged by tendering his support. Then he desired to be free from the supreme dictation of the oil industry, and have a voice in the business in which he is so largely interested.

A leading producer who holds a post under the Standard thinks his company has the call in the matter. He said: "It cost us \$500,000 for the piant in this fleid, and we came in at a time when tanks were overflowing and the earth was absorbing a share of the pr

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS CAPTURED. What a Cuban Officer New In New York

Dr. Joseph M. Parraga of 27 City Hall place, Colonel in the Cuban army, read the following press despatch when a reporter of THE SUN alled his attention to it last night: Havaya, Aug. 22.—The Cuban leaders Varona, Galan, and Romaguera were captured to-day. All the arms, munitions of war and effects belonging to Limbayo Sanchez were also captured. Of all his party there now remain with him two mea only.

"That is the first I have heard of it," he said. "I cannot say for certain whether it is true or not until the next steamer comes in. It is from Spanish sources, and they are not reliable. If the Spaniards got two rifles and fifty or sixty cartridges they would say they had captured the arms and munitions of war.' There was no chance of their getting any important papers. as they are hid. The party referred to as under Gen. Limbano Sanchez left New York inst September, and landed in May in Cuba. were carrying on guerrilla warfare. Nineteen

were carrying on guerrilla warfare. Ninoteen started, but the force increased by accessions on the island. There is no telling how many men there are in a force. Our method of warfare is peculiar. To-day there may be lifty men in a party, to-morrow tweaty. This is only one body out of four or live. There are other guerrilla bands in the provinces of Matanzas and Loa Villas.

"Francisco Varont Tornet was a fine fellow and brave. He was a Captain under Sanchez and second in command. He was of good family and lived here in New York for some time before he went to Cuba. If he was caught he will be shot within a fertnight. The Spanish Government assussinates all its prisoners now. There is a court martial, but they are always convicted and sentenced. Capt.-Gen. Fagardo said that anybody who landed on the island with revolutionary intentions would be shot. It is always done. In the case of Liout, José Angel Rodriguez, who was murdered, he was carried out in a chair at Barracoa to be shot, as he could not walk.

"Galan I don't know. By Romaguera it is

Angel Rodriguez, who was murdered, he was carried out in a chair at Barracoa to be shot, as he could not walk.

"Galan I don't know. By Romaguera it is probable that Somaguera is meant. He is a young mulatte, a cigarmaker, and a brave man, we are all young men that go there. No matter how many are captured it will make no difference. All Cubans fight and hate Spain. We fight till we are shot. All Spain is not capable of holding Cuba in bondage. The island will not be quiet. The revelution will last until we are independent. It is in our hearts. The war is only desultory now. It will not be that long. Instead of nineteen men there will be thousands, and the thousands will give Spain nice entertainment and an opportunity to be a target to those who have caught and shot us. As soon as we are ready those of us who are in foreign countries will return better organized and stronger than ever.

"I was a Colonel before 1877. I was captured and put in prison at Barcelona, in Spain. Now I am waiting."

SING SING CAMP MEETING CLOSED. A Grand March Around Jerusalem in a

Pleasant showers during the night had cooled the atmosphere, besides laying the dust on the roads, at Sing Sing for yesterday, the last day of the fifty-fourth annual camp meeting. The camp is a lovely spot. It is a grove of poble oaks, underneath whose branches are streets, each side of which is dotted with tents and cosey cottages. A tabernacle has been put up for rainy weather, and here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the opening prayer meeting was led by Mr. S. C. Haight of this city. At 8 o'clock a holiness meeting was held in the

o'clock a holiness meeting was held in the same place, which was presided over by Mrs. Wood of Jerey City. At 9 o'clock there was an old-fashioned love feast. At 2:30 o'clock the Rev. William McK. Darwood of Washington Heights preached in the grove, Probably there were 3.500 persons present at this time, many of whom stayed to the evening service to hear the Rev. Siephen Merritt of the Franklin Street Church, this city, preach, Mr. Merritt is a temperance agitator, and was Gen. Grant's undertaker.

At 10 o'clock the camp was formally closed by the grand march around Jerussiem. This formally is gone through with each year. All formed in line two by two and marched around the camp, chanting hymns in chorus. At the conclusion the preachers formed in a double line, and then all marched in such a manner that every one had an opportunity to meet and sinke hands with everybody else. The meeting has been very successful.

THE MOUNT OLIVET CREMATORY.

Oct. 1-Fifty now Walting. In the severe gale of Jan. 17 the cast and west walls of the Mount Olivet Crematory were blown over. A controversy as to who should be held responsible arose, and the work of restoration being interrupted, the foundations suffered so much from exposure that they had to be removed. A satisfactory adjustment of all questions was made last week, and the conall questions was made last week, and the construction was resumed. Prof. Charles J. Fames, an expert in calories, has undertaken the construction of the furnaces. There are to be two retorts, each nine feet in length and of 28 and 39 inches diameter respectively. They are to have perforated crowns. The Rev. J. D. Bengiess, President of the company, says: "These furnaces will be heated with Connelisville coke to a white heat, and the incineration will take place at a temperature ranging from 2,500 to 3,500 degrees. At this range of temperature perfect incineration will be offected in less than thirty minutes beer 100 pounds of the subject, and less than three per cent, of ash will be loft. The body will be placed in a concave sometime bed, which will be roiled into the retort on fire-ciay bells running in grooves on the fleor of the retort. The crematory will be remadely for use by Oct. I, and upward of fifty bodies are now in waiting."

The crematory is on a prominent site between Mount Olivet and Lutheran esmeteries, just back of the Fresh Pond station of the Long is lated. Entired and facing old Mount Olivet are now in the sening old Mount Olivet and will have a handsome marble front. struction was resumed. Prof. Charles J.

Counterfuls Half Bullars.

Storeksepers in Newark have been richimized recently with counterfeit half dollars bearing the date of 1961, but it was not notif midnight on Saturday that any one was detected passing them. At that how a pocomin at the Market street deput arrested a young nicinan at the Market street depot arrested a young similar, who was suspected of hemy the person was passed fiftered during the evening. He described frimes it as Frank Morthi of Second as your, which is, a barber its years old. In scarching thin, papers were round showing that his name was Francesco Sciuica, and before he was locked up a salona teaper entered the whole station and prestrictly blentified him as the min who had passed a pose had foliar in his place. Two other dealers identified him yesterday.

TRACEDY IN PISHKILL. FOUR PLUCKY SAILOR MEN.

Martin Van Buron Knapp Shot in the Neel by a Farm Laborer. POUGHKERPSIR, Aug. 23.—Another shoot UNTERRS EVER SER LADDS ing affray has occurred in Dutchess county, this time in the village of Fishkill. At 11 last All the Best Leave the Dismasted and Water

night Abraham Odell, a farm laborer, stepped from the Massion House barroom on to the side stoop, and shouted: "I can lick any—
in Fishtill." Martin Van Buren Knapp,
who was standing by the fonce, asked Odell
what he said. Odell replied: "Do you want to take it up?" and the two men clinched. They had a struggle on the stoop, and both fell to the ground. Rising and still clinched. they struggled toward some trees in the rear of the hotel. Buddenly Odell jerked away from Knapp, and, pulling out a revolver, shot him in the throat. Knapp recied once or twice, then walked unaided to the hotel stoop, where Fred Travis, who saw the shooting, tied a handker chief around Knapp's throat. The wounder man was led up stairs to a bedroom, and Dr. W. J. Conklin was sent for. He found that the ball had partially cut through the windnips and had passed around the left side of the neck, lodging somewhere in the thick muscles. Dr. Conklin probed for it, but could not find it.

and had passed around the left side of the neck, lodging somewhere in the thick muscles. Dr. Conklin probed for it, but could not find it. Odell, after the shooting, flourished his pistol in the air and dared any other man who wanted any of it to come on. No one responding, he started off with three or four others and soon after went home, where he was arrested before daylight this morning and taken to the lockup in Matteawan. He will have a praliminary examination to-morrow before Justice Waicott. Fred Travis, who saw the shooting, says that Odell was under the influence of liquor. Knapp could not take much because of his suffering, but said he was not under the influence of liquor either during the struggle or before it. He said that before he met Odell he was at Kniffin's Hotel, and after Kniffin closed up he structed to go home, and met Travis and some of the latter's friends near the Mansion House. While all stood talking Odell came out.

Alexander Lobissier, proprietor of the Mansion House, said he knew nothing about the sahooting until after the shot was fired, when he went out on the stoop and made everybody come inside of the barroom. While there he had a talk with Odell. The latter had in his hand a six-barrelled self-cocking revolver, 32 earlbre. Odell told him to tell Knapp that if he came out on the stoop again he would shoot him again. Lobissier said he then got Odell to go away.

William Launt said that Knapp first took hold of Odell, when they clinched and the shooting followed. He also says that he thinks Odell meant his challenge "that he could lick any one in Fishkill" for Travis, as there was an old grudge between them growing out of a skimelion that occurred last Thanksgiving night while Odell's slater was married to Charles Mooro. On that occasion, Fred Travis, with fifteen or twenty others, went to the house of the bride and held the skimelton. As they were nearing the loude Odell and Travis. Odell is about 23 years old. His counsel, William H. Wood has instructed him to say nothing, but

\$18,000 ILLEGALLY EXPENDED. Supervising Archicet Bell's Disregard of

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- The Treasury Commission which has been investigating the the suspension of all payments in the case of the new Post Office building in Kansas City. A bad state of things has been developed there At the last session of Congress \$20,000 were appropriated for the completion of the ap-proaches to the building, for a clock, and for sewer connections. On the strength of this appropriation the citizens subscribed \$1,500 for a fine clock bell, which was to enable residents of the city and vicinity within a radius of six miles to keep the time and set their watches by. There was, therefore, great interest in the coming clock, and everybody within the six-mile radius was anxious to begin to get the benefit of his subscription. But months passed by and there was no sign of the clock. This lod to inquiry, and inquiry to disagree-

This lod to inquiry, and inquiry to disagreeable revolations.

It now appears that Supervising Architect Boil has spent the whole \$20,000, and that only \$1,400 of that sum has gone for any of the objects embraced in the appropriation. This sum was paid for an iron fence. The sum of \$18,600 has been spent for a heavy marble wainscoting within the Post Office, for which there is no warrant in the appropriation. When Mr. Boil's attention was called to this fact he explained that he was authorized by the and so forth clause of the appropriation. he and so forth clause of the appropriation

the and so forth clause of the appropriation, lie was answered that this clause limited him to expenditures germane to the other provisions. It would not justify him in buying a ship or in making any expenditures outside the line contemplated by the act, and then it was shown him that in this instance the Appropriation Committee had expressly omitted the and so forth clause, thereby confining the expenditure within specific limits. The result is that the accounts are suspended, and Mr. Beil flads himself charged with an illegal and improper expenditure of public moneys.

CONSTABLE MANA DYING.

Struck on the Hend with a Bettle by John

O'Nett in the Blue House. Constable Thomas Mana of Long Island City went to the Blue House in Madison street, at Woodside, on Saturday night in company with Mrs. Lichting, who keeps the house, and two girs who board with her. He had met them at a picnic. John O'Neil of Woodside was at the house. At noon yesterday the party of five was still there. One of the girls began to sing, and Mana told her to shut up. O'Nei sing, and mans told her to shut up. O'Neil told her to go on. Mans called O'neil a crank, and said he (Mans) could whip any man in Long Island City, or Newtown either. O'Neil told him to be carefeil, or he might take it up. Mans then seized a glass lamp that was standing on the table, and throw it at O'Neil, the lamp striking him on the head and breaking. The glass cut O'Neil's head badly. O'Neil then grabbed a soda water bottle that had contained whiskey, and struck Mans on the head with it knocking him to the floor. Mans did not attempt to get up.

with it knocking him to the floor. Mana did not attempt to get up.

O'Neil, bleeding from the cuts on his head, ran from the house, and went to Long Island City. Constable Noian of Newtown went to the Blue House, and here found Mana and the women, who were bandaging Mana's head, endeavering to stop the flow of bleed. Dr. Nelson found Mana unconscious. His skull was fractured at the base, and it is said he cannot live, O'Neil was arrested.

Accused of Potsoning Her Husband.

EMPERIA, Kan., Aug. 23.-The autopsy in the Walkup poisoning case developed evidence of the use of corrosive poisons. The Coroner's inquest continued uncorrosive poisons. The Coroner's inquest continued un-til 0½ o'ciock, when adjournment was taken until Mon-day. Mrs. Walkup was ordered taken in custody. The evidence before the Coroner's jury elicited nothing more than that Walkup's wife had purchased accenic and other poisons at two or three drug stores; that she had taken exclusive charge of the sack men during his ill-ness up to Friday, when suspicions of friends were aroused and his daughter was placed in her stead. A boy hamed Willis, said to be a second could of the pris-oner, and who lately came here from New Orleans, was also locked up.

Commissioner Lynch biricken by Apoplexy WATERTOWN, Aug. 23.-The Hon. James B. Lynch, Commissioner of Emigration of New York, had a stroke of apopicay at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day at Alex-andria Bay. He had just finished dunner. His condition is very critical. His family is with him.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"Cilo" is continued at Niblo's Garden. "Nanon" still rules the roost at the Casino.
The Thalia Theatre will reopen to night with "Siberia."
"Chatter" seems to be doing well at Wallack's Theatre
"The World" is the play at the People's Theatre this
week.

"A Brave Woman" will reopen the Grand Opera-House o-night. This is the last week of "A Pair of Kids" at Tony Pase or a Theatre. The Duff version of "The Mikado" will be presented at the Signdard Theatre to-night "The Willow Copen" begins its fourth week at the Midison Square Theatre to night.
The real original facebs "Missao" has earned golden solutions at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.
The Saisth performance of "Adonis" will be given at the Sijan Opera House on Friday night.

Harry Miner's comedy, "Caught On," will succeed fue Mikado" at the Union Square to day week. J. N. Polk has apparefitly met with success with "Mixed Pickies" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. A burie title on "Nanon" will take the place of "Le Belle Heinde" at Koster & Stal's music ball on Aug. 21 Miss Adelaids Moore will play in "The Hunchback "at the Star Theatra the first half of the week, and in "As You Like it" the second half.

WILL CAPP. GEITELER AND MED VOL-

Logged Bark Srimiga Out on the Atfantic but They Choose to Stick by the Ship. The steamship Zaandam got in yesterday. after a tumultuous passage of fifteen days from Amsterdam, with eight of the erew of the British bark Brimigs, Capt. Gelinler, which she encountered on last Thursday afternoon about 200 miles east of Halifax. The bark's main and missenmasts were gone, and the ex-posed work of her deek had been washed away, and she had seven feet of water in her hold. She was going laborously northward under jibs, foresails and foretopgallant sail best on a jury mast made of a foretop royal yard isshed to the stump of the mainmast.

Capt. Potjer of the Zaandam sent out a boat to the bark and inquired if she wanted

any help. Capt. Geltzler said he had three inured seamen that he wanted taken off, and that he was short of provisions. The three men were helped into the boat and were rowed to the Zaandam and carried on board. The visions. Five more of her men said they wanted to be transferred to the steamship, and wanted to be transferred to the steamship, and they were rowed thither. Capt. Geitzler said the proposed to stick by his sain and atter her into Halifax or into Davy Jones's locker, whether anybody stayed aboard with him or not. First Mate Hunderbark, Second Mate Oisen, and the steward declared that they would stand by Itheir skipper. Capt. Potjer-offered to tow the bark in, but the offer was declined, and the Zaandam steamed away from the battered, broken, water-logged, and crewless vessel.

would stand by their shipper. Cap. Poper offered to tow the bark in, but the offer was decined, and the Zaandam atsemed away from the battered, broken, water-logged, and crowless vessel.

According to the story of the eight men who left the bark she had had very hard lines indeed. She left Westbury, Nova Scotta, with a cargo of spruce lumber for Liverpool. A shifting east-northeast wind sprang up on the afternoon of Aug. 9 out of a clear sky. It became so violent at 4 o'clock that the mainsail and spanker had to be lowered, and the maintopgallant sail and laner jib taken down. The wind had increased to a perfect gale at 6 o'clock, when the bark drove along on the port tack under two lower topsails only. The seas were then dashing over her starboard rail, and geysers of spray spouted up under her bows. All hands were called at 10 'clock at night to get the bark on the starboard tack. She was nearly on her boam sads, and the saliors coasted down the siant of her deck whenever they lost hold of supporting ropes or properting deckwork. Seaman Hendricks Sauvola tried to obey the Captain's command to put the heim hard up, but he could not mannge it. The wheel wrenobed his left arm violently, and threw him headlong on the deck. He was carried into the cabin and Andrew Hakem took his place, only to be struck down by the wheel. His left leg was badly hurt and his head was cut. Two seamen then took the heim, and the bark was gradually brought about on the decired tack. The gale died away suddenly, and all hands were ordered to the numps to get rid of some of the four feet of water that had rushed over and into her while she was leaning to starboard with her yard arms nearly dipping into the sea. She then had only her maintopsail set, Another gale sprang out of the southeast as quickly as the first had subsided. It blew the maintopsail set, and went flying after the maintopsail. A moment later the bark was down the seas washed off the galley, smashed the wheel to flinders, burst of the forecostle door, broke all the pump

From the loth to the 16th the bark made no headway. During this time the men slent on the deck, as overything below was water-soaked. The steward, all of whose utenalls were washed away, cooked the food on pieces of thin iron rudely fashioned into pans. The fare was salt beef and baked dough, all the hard biscuit having been rendered useless by the water. Capt. Geitzler called the men at on Monday last and addressed them thus:

"We have been sailing eight days and not gaining an inch. I propose that we do one of

"We have been sailing eight days and not gaining an inch. I propose that we do one of two things: make sail for St. Thomas or hang around until we get a chance to be taken off by a passing steamer."

The men had a talk among themselves, and announced that they were in favor of getting northward in the track of steamships. They fell in with the Zaandam on Thursday. After the Captain had got provisions he was 'reluctant to leave his vessel. He persuaded the first and second mate and the steward to remain with him, but the men said they feared they would never go to sea again if they did not leave. The men think there is little chance of the Captain and his three volunteers getting into Halifax alive on the water-logged bark. The Etruria speke the bark on Friday only a short distance from the place where the Zaandam took off her crew.

short distance from the place where the Zaan-dam took off her crew.

The Brimiga was built at Maitland, N. S., in 1873. She is a bark of 596 tons, and is owned in Windsor by A. H. & W. Smith & Co. All the injured men are getting along nicely. Seaman Petersen will lose the use of one of his arms. The seamen who left the ship are Norwegian and Itussian Finns. The cook is a negro.

Shot by a Burglar.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.-In the village of Duncansville, five miles from here, on Wednesday night, Aug. 12, two burglars, after breaking into several houses in Newry, an adjoining village, and securing two gold watches and a large sum of money, entered the residence of George Clough, who worked in the Duncanaville rolling mills, and who on that day received his month's pay. By means of a ladder the burglars climbed into Clough's bedroom, where a light was dinly burning. In runmaging through the bureaus the thieves happened to make a slight noise. Clough sweek and saw one man in the room and the other at the wholey. He sat up in bed and prepared to grapple with the first intruder, who said, "Lie still, or I'll shoot you!" Clough being but half awake, hardly comprehended his peril, and was in the set of jumping out when the burglar that when the burglar leveled a revolver at him and fired, the ball penetrating Clough's chest and passing through the shot neighburhood. The wounded man lingered until lake on Priday night. He was buried to-day. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer and his accomplice. Duncanaville rolling mills, and who on that day received

Washington, Aug. 29.—The mourning drapery on all the public buildings is to be taken down to morrow and given to the poor. Thousands of yards to morrow and gives to the poor. Incusands of yards of cheap black cloth were used in these decorations, and they were spoilt for any further possible service by the thirty days' exposure. The department buildings are frequently dressed in mourning for deceased public men, but it is not found practicable to keep craps in stock for repeated use, so that local dry goods dealers do a flourishing trade whenever a great man dies. The drapery with which the public buildings were dressed so profusely on Gardeid's seath was doubted to the sufferers from the Ohio River Goods.

The Wabash Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—A large meeting of Knights of Labor men was held at Sedalia last night, the result of which they have endeavored to keep secret. The Journal's Sedalia correspondent telegraph secret. In a Journal section correspondent telegraphs that it was unanimously resolved at the meeting to carry out Nacretary Turner's recent order forbidding shopmen of other reads from heading Wahab cars, and that it was seserted in the meeting that each soliton had been taken by the Knights at Parsons, Kans, and some other points. Farther than this in report of proposed soliton is the meeting that the meeting that such soliton for the meeting that the second section of the meeting than the second section of the meeting than the second section of the meeting that the second section of the second section of the meeting that the second section of the secon

Shot Bend in a Quarrel Over a Bog. XENIA, O., Aug. 23.-George Holverstall, an AENIA, O., Aug. 23.—George Holverstall, an elderly farmer living five miles from this city, shot and killed Joseph Wolf, a young neighber, late on Friday evening. Wolf's little dog had chased Holverstall's tarkey. Holverstall insisted on killing the dog, and Wolf tried to prevent him. Then Holverstall fired as Wolf tried to prevent him. Then Holverstall fired as Wolf tried to prevent him. Then Holverstall fired as Wolf tried weeks. Holverstall came here and surrendered himself.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Afternoon and evening festival of the Tatian Literary Union, Washington Park, to merrow. Annual summer-night's festival of Our Own Club, Atsianta Casino, Wednesday evening. Picnic and summer-night's featival of the Eleventh Regiment, Washington Park, this evening. Amateur prime swimming and navas tournament, foot of Sixty-fourth street, East River, bunday, Sept. d. Summer night's festival of the Bernard F. Martin As-ociation, Wendel's Kim Park, Friday evening, Aug. 20. Pifteenth annual excursion and dinner of the Orienta Club. Donnelly's Point View Grove, L. I., Wednesday Sept. 2. Annual festival of the Asawandas of the Eighth ward, exington Avenue Opera House, Monday evening. ing. 31.

Afternoon and evening promenade and games of the employees of Austin, Nichola & Co., Washington Park, Saturday, Aug. 29. House warming of Charles R. Donne Post, No. 480, Q. A. R. at Bedford and De Kaib avenues, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Sept. S. Annual invitation picnic and exhibition standing gun drill of the First Sattery, Wandel's Him Park, Wednes-day afternoon and evening, Sept. 2 Midenumer handicap meeting of the Williamsburgh Miletic Club at the club grounds, bekalb and Classon evenues, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening.

Base Hall Polo Grounds To-day. Grand league championship match; Providence New York. Game called at 4 P. M. Admission Scc. ... THE NATIONAL GAME.

New York's Good Work Last Week and the The New York Club did well during the past week in their series with the Philadelphia Club, having won five out of the six games played with them. During the coming week the New Yorks will find that they have their hands full to hold their own against the Chicagos, inasmuch as the home team must play six games, two with Providence and four with

games to play. These being with the Detroit The games on the Polo grounds this week will be as follows: On Monday, the New York and Providence clubs; on Tuesday, the New York and Providence and Metropolitan and York and Providence and Metropolitan and Baltimore clubs; on Wednesday, the New York and Boston and the Metropolitan and Baltimore clubs; on Thursday, the New York and Boston clubs; on Friday, the New York and Boston and the Metropolitan and Athletic clubs, and on Baturday, the New York and Boston clubs, and on Baturday, the New York and Boston clubs, and on Baturday, the New York and Metropolitan clubs play both games can be seen for one admission, at the regular League price of fifty cents. The Metropolitan games will begin at 2 o'clock, and the New York games at 4 o'clock.

The result of the State League race to date is as follows:

Won Lost, Chabs.

Won Lost, Chabs.

Boston, while the Chicago Club has only four

large. The Brooklyn Club will play the Metropolitans this (Monday) afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

PAYORING THE PUBLICAN. Ynchismen Belleve She is the Sufest to Pace

the Euglish Champion. New Yorkers predisposed to favor the fron sloop Priscilla, who believe that she will be selected to sail against the cutter Genesta, if she wins the third of the trial races, which takes place to-day, will probably be disap-pointed. If the conditions of wind and sea were ever the same, it would be reasonable to choose the yacht making the best two out of three races, but any kind of weather may be outside of Sandy Hook and in the lower bay. A New York yachta-

had outside of Sandy Hook and in the lower bay. A New York yachtsman who has seen the contests between the Puritan and the iron boat, both here and in the East, said yesterday that he had no doubt the white sloop would be selected by the America Cup Committee. He thought every intelligent yachtsman who had seen the boats race believed that the Puritan was the best "all around" American yacht.

"The result of the race Monday could be predicted in the morning." the yachtsman continued. "If the Weather Bureau's prognostications in regard to the wind were correct. A stiff wind from any point of the compass that would render a long beat necessary to get to or from Sandy Hook Lightship means victory for the Puritan. A mild wind like that of Saturday would be favorable to the Priscilla outsailing her rival.

"The record of the English cutter Genesta shows that she has been a winner only in strong breezes. The record of the Puritan not only shows this, but also that she is a remarkably fast boat in light and variable winds. If the three races between the yacht that may be selected by the America Cup Committee and the cutter Genesta are sailed in tall seas and sformy weather, the selected yacht will have to be more than a fair weather boat to win, if the sailing qualities of the English cutter are not exaggerated.

"The yacht that is needed to defeat the Englishman," the yachtsman added. "must be good in all kinds of weather. The Priscilla has proved herself no match for the Puritan in rough windward work, while the Yankee sloop has shown that she is very good at almost anvihing. I think she will be selected, and I believe half the New York yachtsmen agree with me."

The Genesta, which arrived from Boston on Saturday, will probably go over the course with the four racers to-day.

SUNBURY, Pa., Aug. 23.-Three tramps appiled at noon yesterday to Mrs. Druckenmiller, the wife of a railrand man who lives on Third street, for some-thing to eat. She offered them bread and butter, which refused without meat. They then attempted to they retused without meal. They then attempted to enter the house, but were put out by her husband, who had been asleep in another room. They became very abusive and Druckenniller atruck one of them. They jeft threatening vengeance. At about 90'clock in the evening they returned, and finding no one at home three a piece of greasy waste in the dining roam and set fire to it. The fire was discovered by the neighbori

set fire to it. The fire was discovered by the neighbors and extinguished before doing much harm, except burning the carpet. An alarm was raised, and fully a hundred men and boys started after the transus and captured one of them. Threats were freely made of lynching him, but the officers asfely lodged him in jail, He refused to give his name. The new cable road in 125th street and Tenth avenue is completed and ready for a trial. The date of its public opening has not been fixed. The promise now

its public opening has not been fixed. The promise now is that the residents of New York will have a change to try a cable-car ride about the let of September. It the mean time the managers expect to make some experimentally will be first new will not be the cable of the property of the cable of the property of the cable of the

Watting for God to Cure bis Child.

On Thursday evening Dr. J. M. Rand of New-On Thursday ovening Dr. J. M. Rand of New-ark was called to see a sick child at 74 Wainut street and found it dying of diphtheria. He wrots a prescription and handed it to the fasher. On the following morning the father informed him that the child was dead. When asked if he had given it the prescribed medicine he said he had not, and that he had depended apon God to save his child, as he believed implicitly in the faith cirrs. The doctor fold him link the death of the child might have been prevented but for the neglect in not calling in medi-cial dipromptly.

The Croquet Tournament.

Nonwice, Aug. 23.-The tournament games NORWICH, AUR. 20.—140 Guirashiont games of the National Croquest Association were concluded yesterday. Jacobus of New Brunswick, N. J., won the first prise; Botaford of New York, second, and Maurer of Export, N. J., third. in the context for the Horseford champion may be a context for the Horseford champion may be a context for the New York won. The rep-lome champes have been made in the rules of the associ-ation, of which clubs will be informed immediately.

John Keegan of County Meath, Ireland, arrived at Castle Garden Jesterday with his wife, sight children, and \$7h. He fold superintendent Jackson that he rec'ntity owned a farm which he movingsed to Leed Lozsdele. He says that Lord Lozsdele foreclesed the mortgage, and he determined to some to America. The Commissioners will see to-day what they will do with the Irish far mer and his family.

Killed with the Heavy Hammer

As several members of the Long Island City athletic Club were amusing themselves. In an open lot n Broadway, Astoria, yesterday, Charles Steinyer, aged 8, residing at Stainways, attempted to pass behind Max durger as he was throwing the heavy hammer. Hurger lid not see Steinyer, and the hammer struck Steinyer on the forebead, killing him almost tustanily. Sporting Notes.

Howell, the bicycle champion, and Edwards, the pu-giller, were passengers on the Samaria, which arrived at Boston, from Livergool, last evening.

Court Uniondare Tale Bay.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Bun rimes. . . . 6 10 | Sun sets. . . . 8 44 | Moon sets. . . Sandy Hook. 6 47 | Gov. Island. 7 27 | Hell Gate..... 9 17 Arrived-Suspay, Aug. 23.

Se Zaandam, Potjer, Amsterdam Aug. 8. Se Furnessia, Hedderwick, Glasgow Aug. 13, and M rite 14th.

de Tyrian, Hassenstein, Genoa July 10,

Ba City of Columba, Woodhuli, Charleston,

Ba Charles F. Mayar, Anthony, Baltimore,

Be Wyanoke, Hulpher, Richmond, City Point, and Nor-

tolk.

Be Seneca, Walker, Newport News.

Be Gen. Whitney, Bearse, Boston.

Be Thorabill, Wetherid, Boston.

Bhip Marietta Braill, Crelich, Marelles.

Bhip Lonis Waish, Pendieton, Bharpness.

Bark Keswick, Gilliatt, Kotterdam,

Bark Alexandro, Larsen, Liverpool.

Bark Arirsons, Brownell, Antwerp. AMBIVED OUT Se Gallie, from New York, has passed Paning

Se Servis, from Queenstown for New York,

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The stock market, after breaking loose some six weeks ago from every business in-terest of the country, remains in its isolated position, interesting to no one except its man-ipulators and those board room traders who had a change to catch on to the movement at an early stage, have made money, and are now an early stage, have made money, and are now watching for an opportunity to turn the other way and make money on the down track. That a selling movement must soon set in seems to be unavoidable, and the rush down will probably record as fast a time as did the rush up.

For the general public who are not in the stock market the recent drop of some 10 cents bushel in wheat must be of much greater interest than all the fluctuations in stocks. The one is a national, the other is a gambling interest. The Department of Agriculture has just published its report for August, and as only very few copies have so far reached New York, it is not out of place to give here the

leading facts recorded in the report.

It appears that the moist and hot weather following the 15th of July has caused some damage to spring wheat in the Northwest. mainly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The el ects of this influence are variously reported some counties returning from 100 down to 85, in a few cases down to 68, and in one county of Minnesota down to 48. The reduction in pros-pective yield is greatest in Minnesota, amounting to 9 points. It amounts to 5 in Wisconsin. 4 in Iowa, and 1 in Dakota. Considerable injury is generally reported from Wisconsin and Min-nesota. Some of the principal counties of the former State report high condition, but there'le much diversity in the returns. In Minnesots a similar diversity appears. Storms, high temperature, and chinch bugs are the main cause

of injury.

While there has been a slight reduction in the average of condition in Iowa, it is still high, showing a loss of only four points, from 99 in

The returns from Nebraska are very favorable, ranging between 85 and 115. The general average is 99. Less than a fourth of the reports show an average of less than 100. Yet there are indications of the injurious effect of ho weather, as in other spring wheat States, tending to reduce the superabundance of yield

otherwise expected.

Few Dakota returns indicate a prospect for less than a full crop. On account of hot weather, the crop is ripening fast. A few counies report rust as a result of high temperature and moisture. In some counties the prospect

is said to be the best for years.
Winter wheat is harvested throughout the country. The results of thrashing may modify slightly the figures of the July report. It is not probable that the result will vary materially from the recent expectation. It is certain that a quantity nearly equal to the usual exports of wheat and flour has been lost to the country by the severity of the past winter, and very proba-ble that the year's surplus for exportation will not exceed 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. Therefore the smallest probable requirement for foreign consumption must come mainly from the stock of old wheat on hand, which eannot possibly supply the shipments of former years of largest demand. The report concludes, from these facts, that "the price must rise as soon as the present commercial stocks show signs of depletion, and that in the rise that appears inevitable it is desirable that the producer should get an equitable share." This is very nicely put, but it is all wrong

There is not the slightest chance for an advance, for there is no export demand, and the advance in railroad rates must prevent the producer from getting any share of the benefit of an advance even if there were any.

A member of the New York Produce Ex-

change, discussing the question of the export demand for winter wheat, remarked on Satur-"I do not see how the value of our winter wheat can possibly advance when our usual relief by exportation at this time of the year is perfectly contemptible, and is likely to continue so. Our export demand has been in former years almost exclusively for winter wheat. This year the trifling orders received are mostly for spring wheat. My friends on the other side write to me that this preference for spring wheat is due to the reported damage to our winter crop. They are afraid that the deliver es on winter wheat contracts would be more risky than usual, and they prefer to take their chances by shipping spring wheat. It seems evident to me that we can find no relief from our tremendous stock anywhere except in domestic consumption, and that no amount o arguing can influence the low and steadily lowering prices of all the necessaries of life, regu-

lated solely by the law of supply and demand." From the fall in the price of wheat in the last ten days even the most obstinate bulls in wheat must have become convinced that, while the supply is there, the demand is not, and is not likely to come if the rates both for railroad and ocean freights are going to be put up. Stock speculators try to persuade overybody that the salvation of the country lies in the advance of rates to extertionate figures, but they forget that every cent that they charge extra must come out of the pocket of the farmer or of the home consumer: for the foreigner will certainly no pay this additional charge when he can get just as good wheat at a cheaper price from India, Australia, or Russia. It is known that in all of these great wheat-producing countries the crops have been excellent, and that even on the continent of Europe, which does not produce all the breadstuffs it needs, the crops are above the average. There has been some report of drought in Russia, but the drought did little damage, for it was limited to only a few of the oldest provinces of that immense empire. But since the railroad system has been so largely developed in the dominions of the Czar, the most distant and comparatively speaking young territories, which formerly used their surplus wheat for hogs' feed and fuel, are all contributing to make up the deficiencies which might have occurred in the provinces near the great ports of the Baitle and Black seas, and about which alone the European grain merchants re-

coived more or less reliable information. Another little incident unfavorable to our export trade in grain and produce is to be found in the negotiations between Germany and Austria in regard to the tariff upon the articles o food imported from the latter country into the former. The Austro-Hungarian empire is, with the exception of Russia, the most important producer of hogs and cereals. It has at the back of it the fertile Danubian region and, with the aid of its railroads and water communication with southern Russia, can de iver articles of food on the German frontier cheaper than Germany can do it, either via the Baltic or by rail across Poland. Of course our Chicago speculators do not take the slightes notice of what the rest of the world is doing in the way of supplying its neces-saries of life. Most of them do not know that there is any difference between Austria and Australia or Prussia and Russia. Up to very recently they firmly believed that the "Pats," "Nats," "Phils," and "Mikes" of the Board of Trade were the supreme ar piters of the world in the grain and provision business, and that these illustrious food sharps could at any time make Europe pay their price for her daily bread. But Europe turned her back upon these extertionists, and went for ago since it was predicted in this column that a \$1 basis for wheat would be s thing of the past, and 75 cents become standard. The "Pats," the "Nats," the "Phils," and the "Mikes" laughed then at -fluid gid berefto bna. snoiteiberq seed: ing bets that spring wheat would sell at Chicago at \$1.25 before it would sell at 95 cents. They talked so big and loud, and sent so many cipher telegrams by private wire to the rich men of New York, that many of the latter, not having employment for their spare cash bought more or less large quantities of wheat, some 15 and 20 cents higher than it is now. Chicago manipulators have in this way unloaded a great deal of their poldings, and by constant washes, from mouth to month, have made some profit out of the carrying charges.

alsowhere who bought big loads of wheat upon

the theory that that seres at \$1 a bushel was dirt cheap have lost tremendous amounts of money. In one instance only, that of a well-known Democratic politician, the loss must exceed \$100,000. In any case, he lost all he had, and a great deal more, too. A number of wealthy New Yorkers bought distant options last spring for an investment and went to Europe. These distant options have become very near ones, and show immense losses. The whole of that wheat will have to some upon the whose of this wheat will have to come upon the market in addition to the new crop, which will be pressed forward by the needy farmer, and if the high rates for transportation are estab-lished and maintained it would be nothing surprising to see wheat selling at Chicago at 70 cents before September is half over, although its price now is considered very low at 30.

As the race meeting at Monmouth Park ends

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to-morrow, and Sheepshead Bay opens next Saturday, there will be a migration of brokers from Long Branch to Manhattan Beach. Sheepshead Bay is a more favorite resort of stock brokers, for it is more easily read the races there will no doubt be well attended, especially as Saratoga also finishes this week. The success of the spring meeting of the Rockaway Hunt Assoing of the Rockaway Hunt Association has induced Mr. Cheever and his friends to give a fall meeting next month, between the Sheepshead and Jerome Park meetings. The days selected are Tuesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 24, and on each day there will be a race for professional riders, as well as the usual purely amateur races. The races will of course be run on the new course at Cedarhurst.

Business Motices.

A Free Exhibition of Condition Flowers beginning Tuesday, Aug. 25, and lasting three days at PETER HENDERSON & CO.'8, 85 and 37 Certiands at, New York.

A. C. P. means Allesek's Corn Pineter, bee

LOCKWOOD—McCAY.—On Aug. 18. at Reseaunel Church, Baktamore, by the Hew, Frank M. Gibbon, Mr. Henry Bauedut Linkt wood of New York to Mise Rosa U. McCay, daughter of J. P. McCay, Esq., of Baltimore. DIED.

SOGGR.-At Milford, Pa., Aug. 20, Barah A., wife of William Boggs, and daugnter of the Mest 21st at, this this city.
Funeral at her late residence, 204 West 21st at, this morning, at 11 o'clock way. L. J., on Friday, Aug. UI.LDER.—At Far Rocksway, L. J., on Friday, Aug. 21, 1885, Jane Ruit, widow of the Rev. William R. Gelder, aged 69 years and 3 months.
Litterment at Berdentown, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 12 o'clock noon. Train boat leaves Dusbrosses st. ferry at 8. Interment at Berdestown, N.J., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 12 wised known. Train boat leaves Destraces at ferry at 8.

ORINNELL.—Aug. 22 James S. Grinnell, befored husband of Ellen Grinnell, aged 24 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 24, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 119 North 4th at., Brooklyn,

Fulleria bril late residence, 118 North 418 st., srowings from his late residence, 118 North 418 st., srowings from his late residence, 22, 1880. Margaret Isherwood, wife of Henry Isherwood, aged 69 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the formersion Teneday, the 25th family invited to attend the formersion Teneday like 25th family and the self-over wife of Fatrick Manning, and dampher of Anthony Nix, malive of Croins, county Linerick, Iroland.
Funersi from her late residence, 141 8th st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, as 1 P. M., to Calvary Cemetary.

Limerick papers please copy.

Limerick papers please copy.

RIVAS.—At Sea Cliff, L. I., Alejandro, son of George and Mariana Rivas of Puerto Cabello, Vanesuela, aged demonths.

Special Motices. BUY YOUR GLASS LETTERS AT THE

Financial.

23 WALL ST., NEW YORK, AUG. 11, 1895. liaving received the assent of more than a unijority of the \$50,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Co. to the plan of re-organization and lease contained in our circular of July 20, 1885, we hereby give notice that we shall terminate at the close of humans on Tuesday, Aug. 25, the pre-ting of accepting the offer therein made. Foreign holders can deposit bonds up to that date with Mesara J.S. Morgan & Co. in Louden. Temporary receipts will be exchanged for engraved receipts in amounts of \$1,000 and \$10,000 each, upon presentation at our office on and

after Aug. 26.

DREXEL, MOBGAN & CO.

22 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1883.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK, WEST SHORE AND BUPPALO RAILWAY

Being convinced that the interests of the New York Central and Eudson River Ratiread Company and of the bendholders of the New York, West Shore and Buß falo Ratiway Company would be best promoted by the former Company securing a lease of the ratiroad of the latter Company, and working such Ratiread in harmony with its own system, we opened negotiations to secure

this result.

These negotiations have reached a point at which we are prepared to lay the following proposal before t each one of them who may now so elect shall have equa opportunity to share with us the benefit of our contract hereinafter mentioned, and with the view also of pro-

difficulties.
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has executed a contract with us agreeing upon a recryanization of the New York West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, to take possession of the property of the reorganized company, under a lease, and to guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds

hereinafter mentioned, which are to be secured by mort

tive years.

SECOND.—That of the Mortgage First Mortgage Bonds of the present Company, with past

due coupons attached—that is to say, \$1,000 of the new guaranteed bonds for \$2,000 of the old. THIRD—That the remaining \$25,000,000, except such Title—That the remaining \$25,000,000, except such amount as may be necessary for reerganization, shall not be issued except at the request of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to provide for prior liens, necessary terminals, and such other property and for such other purposes as the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company may from time to time think necessary for the security, development, and operation of the property lessed.

FOURTIL—That the capital stock of the reorganized velopment, and operation of the property lessed.

POURTIL—That the capital stock of the reorganized

Company shall be surrendered to the New York Centra and Hudson River Railroad Company as a consideration for its lease and guarantes. FIFTH-That the leased property shall be delivered

prior to Jan. 1, 1886.
We therefore offer to the first mortgage bondholders of the West Shere Company the opportunity to avail themselves of our agreement with the New York Cen-tral and Hudson River Katiroad Company upon the fol-FIRST-That their honds shall be deposited with ma

with the agreement hereto attached duly executed by SECOND-That at least a majority of the whole issue shall be deposited.

Pauding the deposit of such majority temporary re-ceipts will be given for the bonds. After a majority shall have been secured temporary receipts will be ex-changed for engraved receipts, nesotiable in forms countersigned by the Union Trust Company, in whose custody the bonds will remain until required by us for purposes of reorganization.

In case a mejority shall not be secured and a rese ganization perfected within the time required under the contract with the New York Central and findness River Hairrand Company, the bends will be returned free of express upon surrender of the receipts duly as signed.
It is right that we should add that a very large pro-

portion of the bonds required have already assented to the proposed plan. Upon receiving the assent of a ma-jority in amount of the present West Shore Breads, in-mediate steps will be taken, which, we are advised, will secure prompt reorganization and prevent further depreciation and waste of the property.

The right is reserved to terminate at any time the privilege of accepting the offer hereby made.

DREXEL, MURITAN & CO.

STATES INLAND RAPID TRASSIT BAILHOAD BONDS.

Existing traffic Operating expenses, rentain, payments to New 417,046
Surplus for interest. 2100,000

Interest charges, SALUM. This shows a net revenue of \$3 for every \$1 of fixed charges no interest paying power at the start pussaned by few reincard companies, even after years of successful operation. This income is based on a New York submains, traffic, stendy in two volume, constantly increasing, and satisfy casing from successful constitutions.

om successful competition.
A few of the 200ve bounds for sale by
N. L. HORTON & CO.,
St and 30 Broadmay, New Years